



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

LETTERS TO ITALY

In 1948, communism was strong in poverty-stricken, war-weary Italy. Important national elections were to be held that year, and it looked to many observers as though Italy might vote the Reds into power.

Certain Americans of Italian descent, including state legislator John Lamula of New York, decided to do something in the effort to stem the tide of communism in Italy. They wrote to friends and relatives back home to tell them about the evils of communism. When the 1948 election took place in Italy, democratic candidates won by a safe margin.

Now, John Lamula and other Americans of Italian ancestry are again organizing a letters-to-Italy drive in an attempt to reduce the Reds' strength in that country. Italian voters will choose members of their national legislature May 25.

STUDENT OBSERVERS

Delivery to 15,000 of the nation's high schools of equipment for detecting radioactive fall-out is now under way. A million science students will be trained to use the detection devices, which are being supplied by the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS

A number of prominent foreign leaders are scheduled to come here for talks with President Eisenhower in the near future. They include: Chile's President Carlos Ibañez, due here at the end of April; the Prime Ministers of Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland, who are to come May 13; Chancellor Julius Raab of Austria, who plans to come in the middle of May; President Theodor Heuss of West Germany, scheduled to arrive June 4; and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, who is due here June 9.

HOW OTHERS LIVE

A giant blue and white motor van is inching its way across 15 countries from Yugoslavia to Indonesia. The van contains photographic and movie equipment to record the activities of people in these lands. When the 14-month trip is completed, pictures, films, and sound recordings of how people live on the other side of the globe will be on display at the Los Angeles State College, the sponsor of the project.

PRESIDENTIAL VETOS

When President Eisenhower turned down a farm measure passed by Congress a short time ago, he used his veto power for the 102nd time since taking office in 1953. Thus far, Congress hasn't been able to override a single one of President Eisenhower's vetoes. It cannot do so without a two-thirds vote in each house.



YOUNG ISRAELI GIRL, a pioneer with high hopes for the future in a new land

Israel's 10th Birthday

Small Jewish Nation at Eastern End of Mediterranean Sea Has Made Impressive Progress Since 1948

ON the evening of the 23rd of April, an Israeli official will light a big torch on Mt. Herzl in the ancient city of Jerusalem. His act will signal the beginning of the year-long celebration of Israel's 10th anniversary as a nation. April 24th will be observed as Independence Day.

Israel has come a long way since it came into existence in the spring of 1948. The young country still faces tremendous problems, but it is an impressive example of what energy, imagination, and democratic government can accomplish. Today, it is the most modern nation in the Middle East.

Careful planning and intense toil are behind Israel's progress. Nature has not been as bountiful with this country as she has with many other lands. The Mediterranean nation is a hot, dry country of about 8,000 square miles—slightly bigger than New Jersey. Though the coastal plain is well watered, inland areas consist largely of barren, craggy hills or desert. There is very little iron ore, no coal, and only modest supplies of other mineral resources.

Another stumbling block to Israel's development has been the hostility of neighboring Arab nations. This situation stems back to the time when Great

Britain gave up control of Palestine in 1948. Both the Jews and Arabs living in this ancient land laid claim to it.

Fighting promptly broke out between the 2 groups. Palestine's Arabs were supported by Arabs in neighboring countries. The United Nations arranged an armistice, but a final peace treaty has never been drawn up.

At the time the fighting stopped, the Jews held about 75% of Palestine. Arab troops from Jordan took over a sizable area north and west of the Dead Sea, including part of the city of Jerusalem. Egypt seized Palestine's southwest corner, now known as the Gaza Strip. The boundaries are still in effect.

Tension and occasional shootings continue in border areas. Armed guards continually patrol Israel's frontiers. There is neither trade nor travel between Israel and her Arab neighbors. In fact, the Israelis have never known a "normal" peacetime existence since their nation was formed.

A melting pot. Israel's rapidly growing population is both an asset and a serious problem.

From about 650,000 people in 1948, population has risen to more than

(Continued on page 6)

Racial Problems And the Schools

Dispute over Supreme Court's Segregation Decrees Will Not Be Ended Soon

AFTER sending Sputnik I aloft last October, the Russians published numerous "timetables" to show when it would pass near major cities in the Soviet Union and elsewhere. On at least one occasion, their schedule included Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Russians had a special reason for mentioning Little Rock. They wanted to keep attention focused on the racial conflict which had erupted in that city at the beginning of the present school term. Moscow sought to give an impression that racial strife is commonplace in our land.

The Little Rock fight, it will be remembered, grew out of a decision—made by the city Board of Education and backed up by a federal court order—to let a small group of Negroes enter all-white Central High School. It reached its climax when President Eisenhower sent Army paratroopers to escort 9 Negro pupils into the school building.

Here in America, the Little Rock situation meant different things to different people. On one hand there was bitter condemnation of the groups that tried to keep Negroes out of Central High School despite federal court orders. Meanwhile, many observers, especially in the South, viewed the conflict as an example of federal action against the rights of states and communities to run their own affairs.

In speaking about members of the 101st Airborne Division—stationed in Little Rock—Arkansas' Governor Orval Faubus used the term "occupation troops."

Late in November the paratroopers were withdrawn. The job of watching and patrolling Central High School was left to National Guardsmen working under federal direction, and to city police.

Little Rock has quieted down considerably in recent months, though reports indicate that serious tension remains. As to Central High, 8 of the original 9 Negro students are attending this school with approximately 2,000 white youths.

Long struggle. Though they have cropped up many times in our nation's history, racial difficulties have been especially severe since 1954—when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled against segregation, or separation, of white and Negro pupils in the public schools.

At the time when the Court's decision was made, 17 states and the District of Columbia required this type of segregation, and it was permitted elsewhere in some cases. The fully segregated area was mainly in the Southeast—though it reached as

(Concluded on page 2)

Your Vocabulary

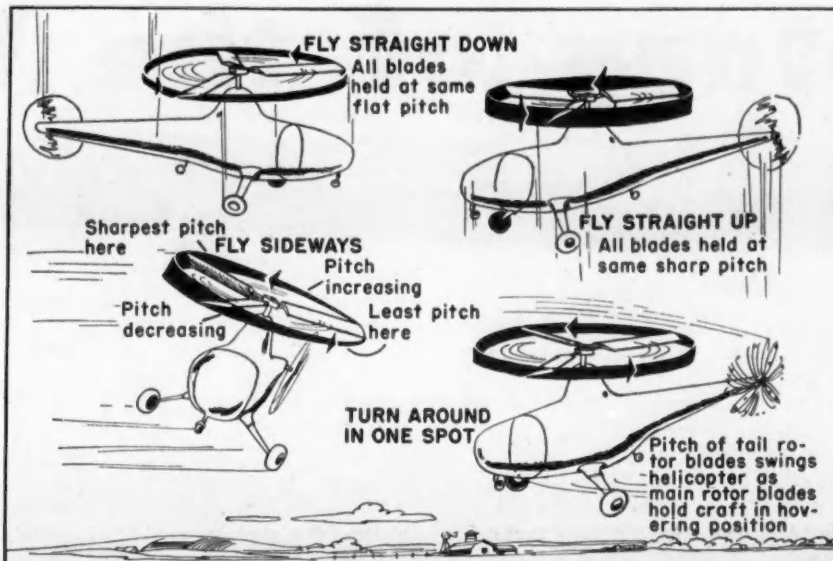
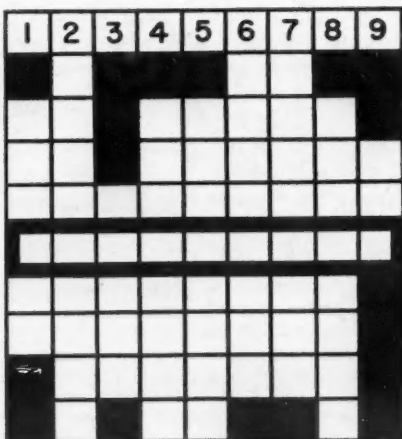
In each of the sentences below, select the lettered word or phrase which best defines the italicized word. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

- The commentator tried to show that the 2 situations were *analogous*. (a) similar (b) dissimilar (c) critical (d) insignificant.
- The defendant spoke with *candor* (kän'der) to the jury. (a) deceit (b) anguish (c) frankness (d) hesitance.
- My friend is a *zealous* (zē'lūs) party member. (a) wealthy (b) enthusiastic (c) temporary (d) worthy.
- The speaker's words were *fraught* with meaning (fraught rhymes with ought). (a) completely without (b) filled (c) not clear (d) hysterical.
- The club's secretary was known for the *officious* (ō-fīsh'ūs) way he operated. (a) official (b) capable (c) meddlesome (d) efficient.
- The *gist* (jīst) of the news is on page 8 of the newspaper. (a) index (b) heart (c) headlines (d) unimportant section.
- There is a *vestige* (vēs'tij) of truth in the report. (a) good evaluation (b) maximum (c) trace (d) complete absence.
- The police listened to his *nebulous* (nēb'ū-lūs) explanation. (a) vague (b) vivid (c) obviously untrue (d) pathetic.
- The commissioner's *vituperative* (vī-tū'pēr-ā'tiv) remarks came as a surprise. (a) kindly (b) humorous (c) unfounded (d) abusive.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a famous political leader.

- Governor of Arkansas.
- _____ bills for Alaska and Hawaii are in Congress.
- In India, work is now under way on an irrigation canal to channel water from the tributaries of the _____ River.
- The European princess who is attending the West Indies federation celebration.
- The basis for much trouble between Israel and her neighbors is the problem of _____.
- Integrationists and segregationists are fighting over the "_____ but equal" doctrine.
- Capital of Chile.
- _____ built the first practical single rotor helicopter.
- Israel came into existence _____ years ago.



HIGHLY VERSATILE helicopters are playing a vital role in transportation

The Popular Whirlybird

It Has a Variety of Civilian and Military Uses

If you were lucky enough to be going to the World's Fair in Brussels, you could fly there from many European cities by the Sabena Airlines helicopter service.

If you were in Paris, you could take the flight to Brussels for slightly less than \$15. The 12-passenger helicopter flies close to the ground, the pilot points out the interesting and scenic landmarks along the route, and you land in mid-town Brussels in less than 2 hours. Upon arriving, the passengers change aircraft and make the 4-mile ride out to the Fair itself in another helicopter. It takes 6 minutes and costs \$6 for the round trip.

The idea of a craft such as the helicopter goes back a long way. Leonardo da Vinci, as long as 450 years ago, made sketches that resemble the helicopter of today. The Chinese built toy helicopters with feathers for blades, perhaps even earlier. The British, the French, the Austrians, the Spanish, and people of many other nationalities engaged in similar experiments.

Inventor Sikorsky

Nevertheless, it was not until 1939 that a Russian named Igor Sikorsky, who came to the United States after the communist revolution, built and flew the first practical single rotor helicopter. Since then, this type of craft has proved to be of great value.

Helicopters are often used in rescue work, since they are able to fly to inaccessible places and hover over the area until the job is done. They carry mail, and are employed for industrial purposes. For example, oil men in New Guinea relied heavily on helicopters and were spared the great cost of building roads.

Helicopters can land and take off on the much-mentioned dime. They can move freely in any direction. It is easy to see why they are so practical and valuable.

Major General John Weikert (USAF-Ret.) of the United Aircraft Export Corporation told us about the costs of producing and operating a helicopter. The Sikorsky Division of this corporation produces the S-58—the same aircraft being used by Sabena in the European flights—for approximately \$275,000. The machine cruises at 101 miles per hour and costs about \$135 per hour to run. (This figure includes fuel and oil, maintenance and service, replacement parts, depreciation, pilot's fees, and insurance.)

The S-55, a smaller craft, which carries 7 passengers and is sold for approximately \$150,000, flies at a speed of 67 miles per hour and costs about \$69 an hour to operate.

For the future, the helicopter will provide an ever-increasing variety of services. It is estimated by the Sikorsky aircraft officials that, in 2 years, a 32-passenger craft will be in commercial use.

Both the smaller and larger helicopters can serve a vitally important role in quickly transporting passengers to and from airports located some distance from cities in congested areas. It often takes almost as long to cover these short distances by motor vehicle as it does for the air trip itself.

They're Not Cheap

Relatively few helicopters are privately owned. The initial price and maintenance costs are high for most people. It is hoped that modern technology and mass production will place this 20th century flying carpet within the price range of many more prospective buyers.

At the present time, there are 472 commercial helicopters. Twenty-six of these are operated by regularly scheduled lines. Private companies own 71. The various military services have 3,340; and certain civilian government agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture, have a few. Altogether, there are about 4,000 U. S. helicopters.

For ordinary trips, helicopters seldom have accidents and are extremely safe from this standpoint. The majority of mishaps involving these craft take place when they are on particularly dangerous missions, flying where ordinary planes could not operate.

—By ANN RICHARDSON

Pronunciations

- Ben-Gurion—bēn-gōr'i-on
- Carlos Ibañez—kār'lōs ē-bān'yās
- Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng kī-shēk
- Fedayeen—fēd-ā-yēn'
- Camal Nasser—gā-māl' nās'ēr
- Igor Sikorsky—ē'gawr sī-kawr'skī
- Leonardo da Vinci—lā-ō-nār'dō dā ven'chē
- Rajasthan—rāj'jā-stān
- Theodor Heuss—tā'ō-dōr hois

Readers Say—

Many readers have sent replies to the views of the girl from Viet Nam whose questions about the motives of the United States in sending aid to other countries were discussed in the March 10 issue. We lack space to print all these, but most readers agreed on these points:

(1) The United States is helping Viet Nam in order to strengthen that country against communism, and to help the people.

(2) This country is not run by big business and is not imperialistic.

(3) The statement that most Americans in Viet Nam are disliked is probably an exaggeration. This particular girl appears to have been influenced by communists.

The remainder of this column contains a few specific letters on the subject.

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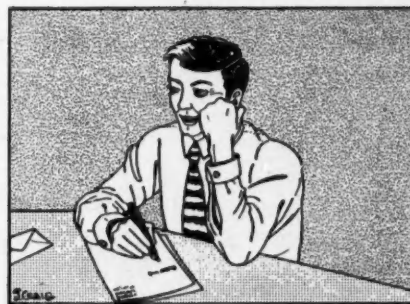
I, too, feel that movie actors and actresses are overemphasized in our country, although I do not feel they are more popular than the President. This is a mistaken idea held by many who are not too familiar with the United States, but have seen American movies, read articles about our nation, and are hearing communist propaganda.

MARY ANN GRACEY,
Cass City, Michigan

★

I am afraid that the girl who wrote the letter is quite in the dark as to the structure of democracy and communism. Trying to stop communism in Asia or in any other place is not prompted by selfish motives.

BERTHA TATSUMI,
Seattle, Washington



Uncle Sam's Voice of America may help clear up many false opinions about our country and definitely should be continued. Also, if American students were to communicate with some of South Viet Nam's young people, there would be a good possibility of establishing friendly relations which would be an asset both to them and to us.

LOLA RIDLING,
Lodi, California

★

We send food to South Viet Nam through CARE, but perhaps it is not enough and we should send them more. We are sending U. S. specialists to South Viet Nam for the purpose of helping them organize a democratic government. In addition, maybe we should invite representatives from South Viet Nam to come to our country and see our type of government at work. Then they would understand it more clearly and support democracy more strongly in their own country.

LELA FARRELL,
Keota, Oklahoma

The Story of the Week

More on Nuclear Arms

Last week, we discussed opposing views on whether or not Uncle Sam should end nuclear tests after Moscow announced a plan to do so. Shortly after the Soviet announcement, President Eisenhower countered with an American proposal.

The President urged Russia to join western countries in working out an agreement for banning the manufacture of atomic-hydrogen weapons and for ending nuclear tests. The President also recommended an inspection program, to check on all nations' compliance with the agreement.

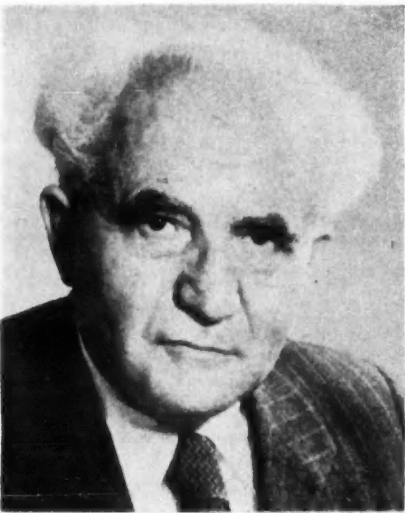
The American proposal resembles several plans suggested to Russia in the past—all of which have been turned down by Moscow. But until Moscow agrees to an international arms control plan, the President told the Reds, America must continue with nuclear tests.

Meanwhile, in the course of atomic-hydrogen blasts planned for this spring and summer, the United States expects to test "clean" bombs—nuclear explosives that send a minimum amount of dangerous radioactive particles into the atmosphere. Such explosives, it is believed, might someday be used for civilian purposes, such as digging canals and leveling mountains.

Another purpose of the forthcoming tests is to try out nuclear weapons designed to destroy high-flying missiles. At present, there is no known defense against speedy, long-range missiles.

David Ben-Gurion

The name of David Ben-Gurion is closely linked with modern Israel (see page 1 story). Because he worked hard for his land's independence, Israel's Prime Minister is sometimes



DAVID BEN-GURION
Prime Minister of Israel

called the Jewish nation's "George Washington."

Ben-Gurion was born 71 years ago in Poland as David Green. While still very young, he took a keen interest in Zionism—the movement to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. He began presiding over Zionist meetings at 14, and soon became determined to go to Palestine to work for a free Jewish land with his own hands.

Turkey ruled Palestine when David Green moved there in 1906. Because he felt the Jewish land's future depended on its farmers, he went to work in the fields with a rifle slung over his



GIRLS' BRASS BAND parades in Taipei, on Taiwan, island headquarters of President Chiang Kai-shek's anti-communist Chinese government. The band led 6,000 students in a march to celebrate Nationalist China's Youth Day, after which Chiang spoke concerning threats of communism from the Red China mainland.

back for protection against Arab bandits. Later, he helped to organize a political party and was an editor of its publications. It was then that he took his present name.

Ben-Gurion continued his fight for an independent Jewish nation until 1948. At that time, his dream of a free Israel became a reality. He then became the new land's leader—a post he has held much of the time since then.

Ben-Gurion is a well-educated man who reads several languages and has written a number of books. At 71, he is a tireless person who works long hours. He and his wife, whom he met in the United States, have 3 children.

"U. S. Aviation Today"

What progress are we making in the development of new planes, missiles, and satellite launchers? The answers to these and many other questions on American air activities are given in a well-illustrated, 123-page booklet entitled "U. S. Aviation Today, 1958."

The booklet, which has photographs and drawings of our latest planes and missiles, is published by the National Aviation Education Council. This group seeks to advance aviation courses in our schools and interest young people in air careers.

If you or your school would like a copy of the aviation booklet, write to National Aviation Education Council, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The publication costs 75 cents.

Defense Controversy

Congress is debating President Eisenhower's plans for new changes in our defense organization. The White House proposal would give the Defense Secretary direct control over military planning and the movements of our fighting forces. He would be allowed to assign funds to the different branches of the armed services as he

thought best. The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force would not have as much power as they do now.

Supporters of these defense changes argue: "In these perilous times we must be ready to act swiftly in case of trouble. We can do this only if our defense forces are closely united and guided by a single official who can act immediately against aggression. He would, of course, continue to rely on the advice of all armed forces officials under him."

"As matters now stand, there is too much bickering and duplication of activities among the services. Under the proposed plan, these problems would disappear because authority would be centered in the hands of the Defense Secretary, who is directly responsible to the President."

Opponents contend: "We don't feel that such a drastic change in our defense system is needed since our forces are already prepared to hit back swiftly at an aggressor. The President's plan would concentrate too much power in the hands of the Defense Secretary, who might become a threat to our freedom."

"Also, competition among our armed services is a healthy state of affairs because it encourages each branch to strive for new improvements all the time. If this competition is stifled and the identities of the separate armed forces are destroyed, morale would suffer throughout the ranks."

Policy Toward Nasser

Two leading newspapers in the nation's capital—the *Washington Star* and the *Washington Post*—suggest a change in our policies toward Gamal Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic (UAR). Here, in condensed form, is what the papers say.

President Nasser needs economic help. If we don't give it to him, he will, of course, turn more and more to Russia. He will then become even

more bitter toward the western nations than he is at present. Because of his growing influence in the Middle East, he may someday completely dominate that region with its rich oil deposits.

Though it may be difficult to become friends with Nasser, because of his extremist views, our best course now is to adopt a realistic policy of establishing normal relations with him and providing aid to the United Arab Republic.

The U. S. State Department, when asked to comment on these proposals for a change in policy toward Nasser, had this to say:

We maintain correct relations with the UAR, and we have an ambassador there. But we cannot restore normal relations with that country until a number of differences between us and President Nasser are ironed out.

Meanwhile, the World Bank, in which the United States has a big interest, has agreed to work with Egyptian officials to make long-range plans for widening and improving the Suez Canal.

Radio and TV

"To the South Pole for Science" will be shown on Disneyland Wednesday, April 23, 7:30 to 8:30 p.m., EST, on ABC. The film, a re-run, shows man's battle against the ice and snow of the Antarctic in quest of scientific information.

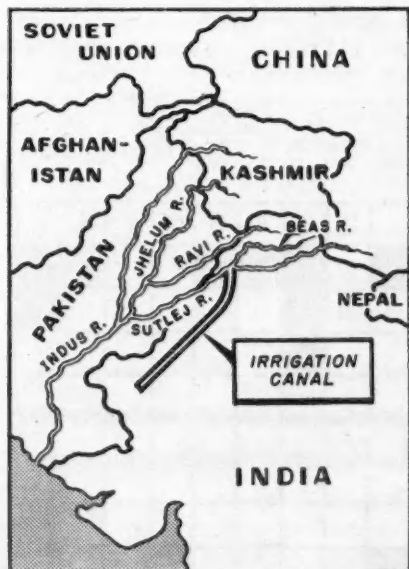
"Hansel and Gretel," an old favorite of people in all age groups, will be shown Sunday, April 27, 6:30 to 7:30 p.m., EDT, on NBC. The show will also be heard on NBC radio.

Red Buttons, as Hansel, and Barbara Cook, as Gretel, play the title roles in the musical production. Other members of the cast include Stubby Kaye, Rudy Vallee, Risë Stevens, and Hans Conreid.

(Note the time change for radio and TV shows from April 27 on. Because certain areas of the nation change to daylight saving time on that date, the big networks schedule their programs for the new time starting April 27.)

Canal for India

A large area of northwestern India, near the Pakistan border, is barren and dusty today. But some years



INDIA plans a canal which may cause trouble with Pakistan (see story)

hence, this region, known as the Rajasthan Desert, may be covered with lush, green fields.

Work is now under way on a 400-mile-long irrigation canal in this dry corner of India. When the project is finished, around 3,500,000 acres of now useless land will be watered for farming.

Though the Rajasthan project will aid many Indians, it is likely to cause serious trouble between India and Pakistan. The canal will divert water from certain Indian rivers which now flow into Pakistan (see map). Land in Pakistan now irrigated by these rivers will become dry unless new sources of water can be found, or the 2 countries agree to share the rivers.

The streams which India plans to harness are tributaries of the great Indus River. India and Pakistan have long quarreled over the use of water from the Indus and its tributaries, and efforts are now being made to get the 2 countries to divide the waters between them.

Get Your Polio Shots

Have you had your Salk anti-polio inoculation yet? If not, you should see your doctor about this matter as soon



UNITED PRESS
PRINCESS MARGARET, sister of Britain's Queen, is to open Parliament of the new West Indies federation at Trinidad in the Caribbean Sea next week. Margaret, 27, is about 4 years younger than the Queen.

as possible. Remember, it won't be long before the polio season gets under way once again. The dread disease strikes most frequently in the summer.

The U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare says that some 20,000,000 Americans 20 years of age and under—the group most susceptible to the crippling disease—have not yet received any Salk shots. An additional 13,000,000 or so young people have had fewer than the 3 doses of vaccine that doctors say are needed for maximum protection against polio.

On Capitol Hill

During their 10-day Easter recess which ended last week, the nation's lawmakers had an opportunity to find out how the voters back home feel about big issues before Congress. This should help the legislators as they prepare to act on proposals calling for (1) reductions in our taxes, (2) foreign aid, (3) federal aid to education, (4) lowering our overseas trade barriers, (5) statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and other issues.

Thus far, the 85th Congress has:

1. Increased Uncle Sam's legal debt limit from the former level of 275 billion dollars to 280 billion for one year.

2. Voted some 3½ billion dollars for highway construction projects. (This measure includes a provision encouraging the states to ban advertising billboards on important new roads.)

3. Provided an additional 1.3 billion dollars for missiles and other military projects for a speed-up on new weapons.

4. Passed a housing measure (see last week's issue of this paper).

5. Set aside 1½ billion dollars for flood control measures, harbor development, and related projects.

In addition, Congress approved a farm measure that was later vetoed by President Eisenhower.

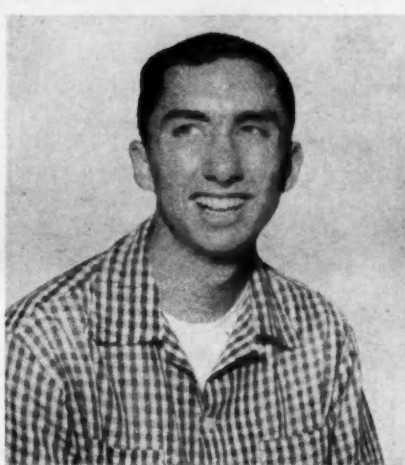
Japan Is Fed Up

Soviet tactics aren't winning friends for Russia in all corners of the globe. In Japan, for instance, there is mounting disgust with Moscow's treatment of that country.

Russia refused to sign the peace treaty prepared by a majority of nations that fought Japan in World War II, and signed by them in 1951. Over the years, the Reds have been trying to get Japan to sign a separate treaty with them, but with little success so far.

Before signing a peace treaty with Russia, Japan wants the Reds to return islands taken from her at the close of World War II. The Japanese would also like Russia to end restrictions on their rights to fish in waters near the disputed islands and adjacent seas. At present, the Reds seize Japanese fishing boats that venture into these areas.

In her latest word on differences with the Japanese over these issues, Russia says she might make a fishing agreement with Japan provided Tokyo signs a peace treaty and gives up claims to the disputed islands. The Japanese, weary after many months of fruitless meetings with Moscow, are openly denouncing the Soviet proposals as "unreasonable, mean, and high-



WIDE WORLD
TRACKMAN Don Bowden, only American to run the mile in under 4 minutes

handed." Nevertheless, Japan feels she has no choice but to continue treaty talks with Russia.

American Miler

The only American-born trackman ever to run a mile in less than 4 minutes is now getting into shape for the spring meets. Don Bowden, a 21-year-old senior at the University of California, is hoping to better his feat of last June when he ran a mile in 3:58.7 (3 minutes, 58 and seven-tenths seconds).

Don's great performance in a meet at Stockton, California, came as a happy surprise to U. S. track followers. Though 11 other athletes had run a mile in less than 4 minutes, not one had been an American. It had begun to seem that a U. S. runner just couldn't break the 4-minute barrier—until Don finally turned the trick.

Right now the young Californian has his sights set on the world record of 3:58, set by John Landy of Australia. Some track followers think that Don's long legs may propel him to a record-shattering performance this spring.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) youth problems, and (2) propaganda: what it is—how it's used.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

First student: Light from the sun travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. Isn't that a remarkable speed?
Second student: Oh, I don't know. It's downhill all the way.



PETE WYMA IN LOOK
"Remember, this is my mother's idea. I have nothing against you personally."

G.I.: Would you blame me for something I didn't do?

Sergeant: Of course not. Why?

G.I.: Well, I didn't get up for reveille.

★
Caller: Are you sure the manager is not in?

Office boy: He just told me to tell you that he isn't. You're not doubting his word, are you?

★
Farmer Brown: Why's our new neighbor from the city jumping up and down in his potato patch?

Farmer Jones: He thinks he's going to raise mashed potatoes.

★
Teacher: If you had 6 popsicles, Johnny, and Tom asked you for 3, how many would you have left?
Johnny: Six.

★
"I shall now illustrate what I have in mind," said the professor as he erased the blackboard.

★
Definition of junk: Something you keep for 10 years and then throw out 2 weeks before you need it.

News Quiz

School Controversy

1. Describe the "separate but equal" doctrine, as applied to racial matters.

2. During the disputes that led up to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decree, what arguments were given for and against the "separate but equal" rule?

3. Name some states or localities that have taken fairly rapid steps to merge their white and Negro school systems.

4. Name several that are determined to resist the Supreme Court's decision.

5. Tell how the leaders in various states hope to avoid integration.

6. What advice did the *Richmond News Leader* give southern states after the Supreme Court called for integration? What does James Byrnes, former Governor of South Carolina, say about the effect of the Court's decision?

7. Briefly state the views of John Orr, Jr., Florida legislator, on segregation.

Discussion

Can you suggest some new policies, or courses of action, which you think might help to ease racial tensions in America?

Israel's Birthday

1. List some of the big obstacles confronting Israel.

2. Briefly trace the story of that country's founding and growth.

3. Why is immigration both a benefit and a problem?

4. Describe Israel's farm and industrial progress.

5. How does the nation provide for its military defense?

6. Why is Elath a critical point for that country?

7. What are the main stumbling blocks to ending the long dispute between Israel and the Arab lands?

Discussion

1. What steps do you believe should be taken to end the long and bitter dispute between Israel and her Arab neighbors? Explain.

2. Do you feel that the U. S. policy of trying to keep on good terms with both Israel and the Arab lands can succeed in keeping the friendship of both? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What are President Eisenhower's ideas on safe ways to bring about an end to nuclear tests and the manufacture of nuclear weapons?

2. Briefly sketch the life of Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

3. What are the differing views on Senator John Kennedy's proposed legislation to provide new controls of labor unions?

4. Tell about arguments now being advanced for and against new efforts to improve relations with Egypt's Gamal Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic.

5. Why is an irrigation canal, being built by India, likely to cause trouble with Pakistan?

6. Summarize legislative work so far finished by the present Congress.

7. Explain the reasons for continued Japanese differences with the Soviet Union.

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"The United States and Israel," by David Sidorsky, *Current History*, March.

"Ben-Gurion Talks," by William Attwood, *Look*, April 15.



ON THE BEACH at Tel Aviv, Mediterranean Sea city—which, with neighboring Jaffa, is Israel's leading industrial center

Israel Has Made Impressive Progress Since 1948

(Continued from page 1)

2,000,000. Behind the expansion is the fact that Israel was set up mainly as a Jewish homeland. Down through the years, Jewish leaders in lands throughout the world had dreamed of the day when their people might have a country of their own. Their hopes centered on Palestine where the Jews had lived in ancient times.

The persecution which the Jewish people suffered in Germany under Adolf Hitler before and during World War II gave impetus to the drive for a homeland. The German dictator falsely blamed Germany's troubles on the Jews, and began a campaign to wipe them out. By 1945, more than 6,000,000 of Europe's Jews had been put to death.

When the new nation of Israel was set up, it promptly opened its doors to Jewish refugees from Europe and other areas. No other nation ever grew so swiftly. During the first 5 years of the country's existence, popu-

lation increase through immigration averaged 25% annually.

Just as America was called a "melting pot" in the days when immigrants from so many countries were pouring in, so is the term applied to Israel today. The country has accepted immigrants from more than 60 countries, and though the flow in recent years has slowed down, the newcomers continue to arrive. About 40,000 are expected during the next 12 months.

Many will probably come from Moslem lands of Asia and North Africa. Some are expected from Poland, the only communist country in eastern Europe which is permitting Jews to emigrate. Israel will probably continue to take in immigrants so long as there are Jews in the world who want to go to the homeland, and who are permitted by their present governments to do so.

Today there are about 250 persons per square mile in Israel (as com-

pared to 57 per square mile in the United States). Israeli leaders say that by reclaiming and irrigating arid lands—especially in the southern Negev area—they can settle at least another 2,000,000 people.

Absorbing newcomers. The task of feeding the immigrants, of providing them with homes, of finding jobs for them, and supplying necessary training has put a tremendous strain on the government of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

Though the immigrants need help at first, they are usually able to support themselves before long, and contribute to the nation's progress. Upon arrival, they are immediately taken to their living quarters—small houses with 3 or 4 rooms. Some take over jobs in factories. Others work on farms. Those with special training or experience are used, when possible, where their particular skills are needed.

The immigrants—like most other Israelis—live frugally. With an average income of \$510 per year, the people of Israel are not well off by western standards, but they are far ahead of the citizens of neighboring lands. They have the necessities of life, but not many of the luxuries. A rise in living standards will depend on further development of farms and industries.

Farming. Since 1948, the amount of cropland has been tripled, mainly by extending irrigation into arid areas. Today, Israel is providing 70% of its food needs. It is self-sufficient in all main foods except wheat, edible oils, and meat. Moreover, expanding crop production is keeping pace with the rising population.

The most important crop—and biggest export—is the citrus fruit grown in the sandy, irrigated soil of the coastal plain. The acreage of cotton and sugar beets—fairly new crops—will increase this year. Olives, peanuts, flax, rice, wheat, and potatoes are also grown.

Few privately owned farms are found in Israel. Many families live in villages from which they go out and work together on the land. Some farm

communities are collective settlements where farm property is commonly owned and members pool their labor and share the rewards. Those who work on the collective farms are volunteers who look upon this service as a patriotic duty.

The collective farm, or *kibbutz*, fills an important role in the nation's defense. It is generally located in a frontier region where—like the American pioneer of old—the farmer plows the fields with a rifle slung over his shoulder.

Industrial growth. The value of Israel's industrial output last year was 6 times greater than in 1948. Major industries include food processing, textiles, metal working, chemicals, and building materials. Automobiles, radios, refrigerators, and precision instruments are being made. The cutting and polishing of imported diamonds by Israeli craftsmen is an important business.

Israeli leaders hope to make their nation a major processing or manufacturing nation—that is, one which imports raw materials and turns them into finished goods through highly skilled labor, and then sells the goods abroad. They have pointed to Switzerland and Belgium as nations which, in this regard, they would like Israel to resemble.

As part of her plan to become a trading nation, Israel has been acquiring merchant ships. Within a few years, she may have the largest commercial fleet in the Middle East. She is making a special effort to establish ties of commerce and friendship with such African lands as Ghana, Nigeria, and Ethiopia.

Today, Israel's annual purchases abroad total about \$300,000,000 more than her sales to other countries. To keep up these needed purchases from abroad she has to secure foreign money, including dollars, from other sources. During her 10 years of existence, Israel has received sizable loans and grants from the United States as well as from the United Nations. She is now receiving payments from West Germany because of wrongs done to the Jewish people under the Hitler regime.

American Jewish organizations have played a major role in raising funds for Israel. In 1957, for example, they made available \$130,000,000 to the little Mediterranean nation.

National defense. The burden of maintaining strong military forces is one of the leading causes of Israel's financial ills. Her leaders say that the nation must be ready to defend itself at any moment. They point out that almost no point in Israel is more than an hour's ride by auto from a hostile border.

Every boy goes into military service for 2½ years at the age of 18, and every girl of that age receives 2 years of training. After finishing their time in uniform, the Israeli youths join the reserves, and in case of an emergency can be called back into service within a few hours.

Relations with Arabs. In the past 10 years, countless border skirmishes have occurred. In the autumn of 1956, open warfare broke out when Israel's army invaded the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt. Israeli officials said the invasion was carried out to eliminate bases from which Egyptian *fedayeen* (hit-and-run fighters) had repeatedly raided Israel.

Israel's army overran most of the Sinai Peninsula. It captured large



SCHOOL NURSE checks results after testing an Israeli youth's hearing ability. Health standards are very high in that 10-year-old country.

amounts of arms, gasoline, and vehicles. Much of this equipment had been supplied Egypt by Russia.

President Eisenhower felt that, regardless of which nation was right or wrong, force should not be used to settle the dispute. So he opposed the invasion of Egypt (in which Britain and France joined a few days later), as did the United Nations. The invading troops were withdrawn. Israeli spokesmen say, however, that the attack set Egypt back in its military preparations and reduced its ability to attack Israel.

Recent weeks have seen new disturbances along the frontier between Israel and Syria. United Nations officers who are supervising the truce persuaded the 2 sides to stop the shooting, but the situation is still tense.

Another critical point is the port city of Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba at Israel's southern tip. For several years, the Arabs, who controlled the narrow mouth of the gulf, prevented Israeli ships from going to Elath. After the Israeli invasion of the Sinai Peninsula in 1956, UN forces took over the blockade points. Shipping to and from Elath—where Israel is building a major port—was stepped up.

Whether Egypt will try to reimpose its blockade after the UN forces leave remains to be seen. Israeli leaders believe, though, that the western lands will uphold their nation's right to send ships through the Gulf of Aqaba. The position of Elath makes it of value to western oil-using nations, especially if the Suez Canal were blocked again. In that case, freighters might deliver oil to Elath from where it could then be carried to Israel's Mediterranean ports for reshipment to Europe and other areas.

Peace treaty? The hostility between Israel and the Arab lands is harmful, of course, to both. They need to trade with each other, and neither can afford

the military outlay that the hostility makes necessary. Why, then, isn't a peace treaty worked out?

At the bottom of the bitter dispute are the conflicting claims to the Palestine territory taken by Israel in 1948. A particular sore point is the existence of more than 900,000 Arabs now living in refugee camps just outside Israel's borders. Most of these Arabs fled Israel 10 years ago.

The Arabs contend that these refugees must be allowed to return and take over property which they held at the time of the 1948 fighting. The Israelis reply that the Arabs would not have been harmed if they had stayed in the country, but that they cannot be allowed to come back now.

The Ben-Gurion government says that it is willing to negotiate a settlement, but asserts that the first step must come from the Arabs who will have to agree to negotiations. The Arabs have so far refused to do so on the grounds that they would thereby be recognizing the existence of Israel as a nation.

Also intensifying the problem is the fact that the Middle East has become deeply involved in the cold war between the communist nations and the western lands. Russia has taken advantage of the Arab hatred for Israel. By supporting the Arabs, she has worked her way into a position of influence in the Middle East area.

The United States, for its part, wants a friendly relationship with both Israel and the Arab lands. But our efforts to keep on good relations with both have so far had little effect in settling the bitter dispute and in promoting normal peacetime conditions in the Middle East.

It may be that these differences between Israel and the Arab countries can't be resolved until a solution has first been found to the big problems of the cold war. —By HOWARD SWEET



“HASTE makes waste” is an old saying that makes a good point

Worn But Wise

By Clay Coss

OVER the years, a number of philosophical sayings have become widely known. They briefly impart advice on human problems and attitudes.

Because these sayings and expressions are repeated so often, they are frequently taken humorously rather than seriously. They are referred to as commonplace and trite—as amusing or boring clichés instead of bits of wisdom.

The fact is, however, that these slogan-like phrases have lived on for a number of years and are known to all informed people because they do have a sound message to deliver. Consequently, they should not be scorned or scoffed at merely for the reason that they are so familiar to us. Here are a few examples:

“A penny saved is a penny earned.” The longer and harder one works for his money, the truer he realizes these words to be.

“Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.” Many a person has been bitterly disappointed by assuming that he would get or achieve something which he never did.

“An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.” This applies not only to one's health but also to other matters vitally affecting happiness.

“A fool and his money are soon parted.” One does not have to be very old to realize that this is the case.

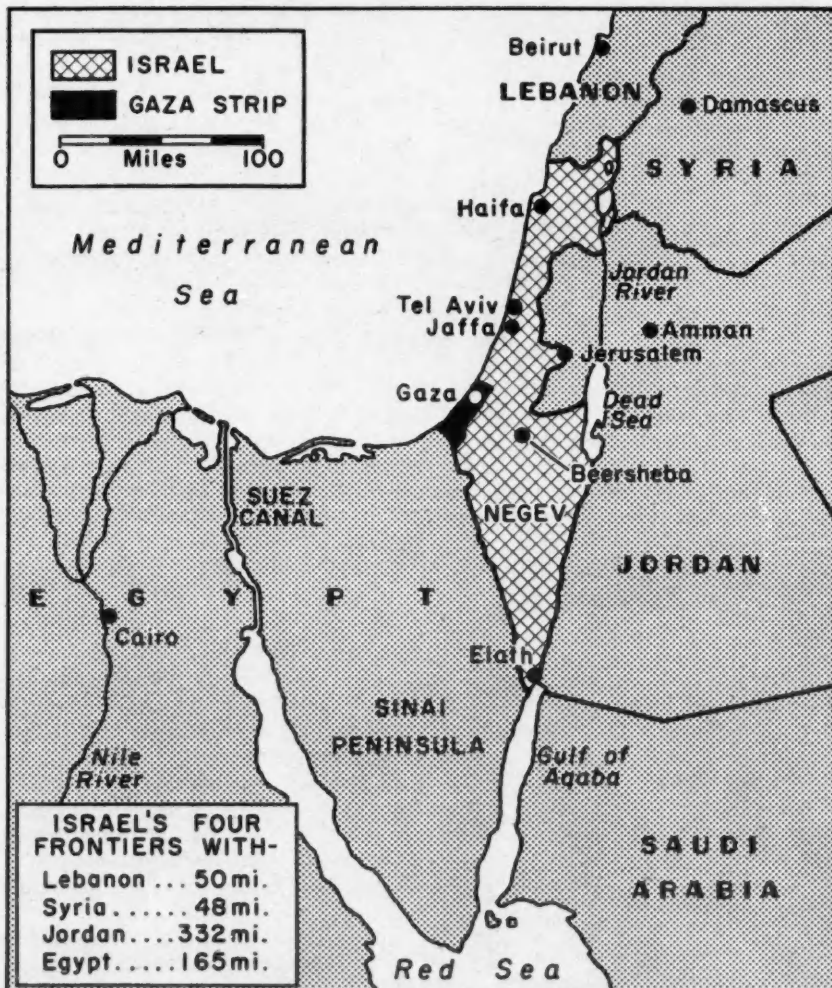
“People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.” We all have acquaintances who are very critical of others but who have plenty of faults of their own.

“Honesty is the best policy.” The longer you live, the more you will be convinced that, aside from right or wrong, honesty pays from the practical standpoint. Many people's lives have been ruined through dishonesty.

By following the advice, “Don't cry over spilt milk,” you can avoid much needless unhappiness.

The successful person knows so well that “Practice makes perfect.” Previously in this column, we have quoted the words of inventor Thomas A. Edison when he said: “Genius is one-tenth inspiration and nine-tenths perspiration.” Only by hard work was he able to make his wonderful contributions to mankind.

There are many other sayings of this kind that can benefit us if, instead of holding them up to scorn, we apply them to life's everyday problems and situations.



ISRAEL'S DIFFICULTIES in building a new nation are complicated by continuing disputes with unfriendly Arab neighbors. The little republic, with an area of about 8,000 square miles, is slightly larger than New Jersey.

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers the issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated March 10, 17, 24, 31, and April 14. The answer key appears in the April 21 issue of the Civic Leader. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. The Soviet Union recently announced that she would (a) permit free elections in Hungary; (b) end nuclear testing, at least temporarily; (c) immediately destroy her stockpile of nuclear weapons; (d) withdraw all troops from East Germany.

2. A major part of President Eisenhower's proposed program for federal aid to education would provide for (a) doubling all teachers' salaries; (b) constructing 100,000 new classrooms; (c) rewriting most science textbooks; (d) granting 40,000 college scholarships during a 4-year period.

3. With respect to the American foreign-aid program, members within each major U. S. political party are (a) sharply divided among themselves; (b) in complete agreement; (c) extremely indifferent; (d) generally undecided.

4. In recent years, U. S. foreign aid has been given (a) only to nations allied with the U. S.; (b) to our allies, various neutral nations, and 2 communist lands; (c) to neutral nations only; (d) to communist countries only.

5. During the 1940's, the U. S. national debt soared to great heights mainly because of (a) inefficient government operation; (b) the disruption of world trade; (c) a decline in tax revenue; (d) the expenses of World War II.

6. At present, the expense of running public elementary and high schools is borne almost entirely by (a) the U. S. Office of Education; (b) the U. S. Treasury; (c) the Internal Revenue Bureau; (d) the local and state governments.

7. American industrial leaders (a) all want high tariffs; (b) unanimously favor lowered tariffs; (c) are divided on the tariff question; (d) would like to see all tariffs removed.

8. During recent years, in her trade with the United States, Canada has been (a) selling more to us than she buys from us; (b) buying more from us than she sells to us; (c) selling little to the United States; (d) buying little from the United States.

9. The tradition of dictatorial rule in Latin American countries appears to be (a) on the increase; (b) definitely ended; (c) followed in all countries; (d) losing ground.

10. International educational exchange programs involving the United States are at present carried on (a) by federal government agencies only; (b) by private agencies only; (c) by the federal government and various private agencies; (d) by a committee of educators.

11. The 275-billion-dollar debt of our federal government is owed mostly to (a) individuals and corporations holding U. S. government bonds; (b) the World Bank; (c) governments of other countries; (d) the International Monetary Fund.

12. In North American defense plans, Canada's cooperation is important because of her (a) Arctic population; (b) French-speaking population; (c) strategic geographic location; (d) extensive shipping industry.

13. For even a limited amount of prosperity, Japan depends heavily on (a) selling manufactured goods to other lands; (b) rapidly developing her abundant natural resources; (c) producing raw cotton and wool; (d) selling surplus food products abroad.

14. At the conclusion of the 1950-53 war in Korea, that land was (a) prosperous and united; (b) impoverished and divided; (c) prosperous, but divided; (d) impoverished, but united.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

15. A number of Latin American countries have been making progress in overcoming their weakness of (a) over-producing uranium; (b) devoting too much effort to manufacturing; (c) relying mainly on 1 or 2 crops or products for prosperity; (d) trading too little with the United States.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the words, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

16. Congress is again considering the question of statehood for the territories of _____ and _____.

17. The ancient kingdom of _____ has recently federated with Egypt and Syria as a member of the United Arab States.

18. The nation which buys the most from Canada is _____.

19. What foreign country, during the past 2½ years, has been supplying large amounts of economic and military aid to other lands?

20. Like Korea, the Asian land of _____ is split into an independent southern republic and a communist northern state.

21. The United States and Canada are cooperating in developing a seaway on the _____ River.

22. Nikita Khrushchev recently replaced Marshal Bulganin as _____ of the Soviet Union.

23. The leading shipbuilding country in the world is _____.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. Syngman Rhee

25. Arturo Frondizi

26. Nobusuke Kishi

27. Robert Anderson

28. John Diefenbaker

A. President-elect of Argentina

B. Prime Minister of Canada

C. Premier of Japan

D. President of the Republic of Korea

E. U. S. Secretary of Commerce

F. U. S. Secretary of the Treasury

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter preceding the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. A federal mediator was called in to help settle the dispute. (a) police agent; (b) revenue official; (c) neutral negotiator; (d) district attorney.

30. Some statesmen considered the proposal a *panacea* for the world's ills. (a) partial cure; (b) direct cause; (c) remedy; (d) major irritant.

31. The candidate resented his opponent's *allegations*. (a) long speeches; (b) attempts at humor; (c) illogical arguments; (d) charges.

32. Both sides considered the decision *equitable*. (a) hasty; (b) just; (c) unfair; (d) thoughtless.

33. The witness appeared before the committee of his own *volition*. (a) choice; (b) defense; (c) trial; (d) expense.

Career for Tomorrow - - Fashion Designer

IN an office atop a 15-story building on New York City's Seventh Avenue (an area largely devoted to making women's dresses), a smartly dressed woman is reading books about ancient Egypt and Rome. She is a fashion designer for a leading producer of medium-priced women's clothes, and she is in search of ideas for new color patterns and dress styles.

If you choose this field, you will spend a good deal of time looking for new ideas for designs in women's dresses, shoes, gloves, coats, and other similar items. Next, you will translate your ideas into sketches and drawings. Finally, you or your assistants will make samples of goods using the new designs you have created and show them to your manufacturer. If he likes your ideas, he will go into production with them.

Some fashion designers, instead of working for large-scale manufacturers, turn out custom clothing for individual buyers. Designers in this branch of the work come into direct contact with the customer and make dresses and other items to her own tastes and needs.

There are a number of other jobs available to a fashion designer. The *stylist* supervises the selection, advertising, and display of merchandise in retail outlets. *Fashion reporters* write articles about women's clothes and report on the latest events in the fashion world. *Fashion illustrators* prepare advertising displays for women's clothing and accessories.

Qualifications. For success in this field, you need an artistic flair, steady nerves, patience, and good eyesight. You should also have a well-groomed,

smart appearance, good taste and judgment, and creative ability.

Training. While in high school, take as many courses in history, English, and art as you can. A part-time job as a sales clerk in a dress shop or department store will furnish you valuable experience.

You can get the necessary training by (1) taking a course in one of the



GIRL learning fashion designing

special fashion schools located in many of the larger cities; (2) starting out as an apprentice in a dress manufacturing firm; or (3) going to college and taking courses in art and related subjects.

Successful fashion designers say that persons who hope to enter this highly competitive field should get as much formal education as they can, particularly in English, history, and the fine arts. The more general knowledge you have, these experts point out, the better your chances for success.

Job opportunities. Though competition is very keen in this field, fashion experts say there are always openings for persons with real ability along this line. Men, as well as women, can find good job opportunities in this vocation.

Earnings. Beginners who do fashion sketches or who write advertising copy earn between \$45 and \$60 a week. Experienced fashion designers seldom earn less than \$100 a week, and a few top-flight persons in the field have incomes of \$15,000 or more a year.

Advantages and disadvantages. Earnings for able designers are very good, and the work can be extremely challenging and interesting. The field also offers opportunities to travel and meet talented people.

But jobs are limited and competition is keen. Also, the work can be wearing on your nerves. Because this field is a highly competitive one, you must be able to produce new designs regularly or you may be out of a job.

Further information. Talk to executives of nearby department stores and dressmaking concerns. Write to the Director of Vocational Education, with offices in your state capital, for information about the fashion design schools in your area.

You can also get a pamphlet entitled "Fashion Design," from the Bellman Publishing Company, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Ask for Bulletin No. 16, and enclose \$1.00.

—By ANTON BERLE

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) similar; 2. (c) frankness; 3. (b) enthusiastic; 4. (b) filled; 5. (c) meddlesome; 6. (b) heart; 7. (c) trace; 8. (a) vague; 9. (d) abusive.

Historical Background - - The Drug Industry

TO many older Americans, the corner drugstore is one of the symbols of the "good old days." With its apothecary jars filled with colored water in the windows, its wire-backed chairs around soda tables, its friendly pharmacist, the drugstore of 1900 was an important center in the community.

Medicine was not very scientific in those days. The ingredients of most prescriptions were simple plant products, or minerals. Many people tried to do their own medicating; others, by going to the corner drugstore, could purchase "patent medicines" guaranteed to cure almost all ills. One of the best of the early drugs was aspirin, which is widely used today, both by itself and as an ingredient in other medicines.

Life was simpler in the old days, but for most people it was also shorter. Americans born today have an average life expectancy more than 20 years longer than those born in 1900.

Much of this progress is the result of new types of drugs, or medicines, developed by intensive research since 1900. For example, scientists found that they could use chemicals produced by the glands of living animals to make up for the lack of functioning of the same glands in the human body. Serums were derived from animal blood to fight diseases such as diphtheria and tetanus.

By studying substances from animals and plants, chemists discovered how to make drugs in laboratories.

Thus, many medicines today are *synthetic*, or artificially manufactured drugs, often more specific in their effects than natural products. The sulfanamide, or "sulfa," drugs, perfected in the late 1930's, are synthetics. These saved countless lives in World War II, and greatly reduced the death rate from certain diseases.

In the 1940's, another new class of drugs, the antibiotics, was developed. Called "wonder drugs," because of their power to kill germs, the antibiotics are produced mostly from molds and bacteria that live in the soil.

During the last several years, the Salk polio vaccine has been found safe

and effective, and the new "tranquilizing drugs" have been widely prescribed. In 1957 alone, over 500 new drugs were developed.

Today, 7 out of 10 prescriptions filled by pharmacists call for drugs discovered in the last decade. Nine out of 10 call for packaged products. To supply these, as well as drugs sold without a prescription, and also to engage in constant research, our drug industry has become the largest in the world. Its 1957 sales were in the neighborhood of 1.7 billion dollars.

Since even the most beneficial drug can be dangerous if misused, health authorities constantly warn against self-medication. Uncle Sam works closely with the firms in this field.

Dr. Harvey Wiley, American chemist, was a pioneer in efforts to assure the public of pure drugs and food. He persuaded Congress in 1906 to adopt the Food and Drugs Act, which establishes manufacturing standards.

The federal Food and Drug Administration approves all new drugs before they are put on the market, and spot-checks samples in stores to see that they have the effects claimed for them. This agency also certifies each new batch of antibiotics, and checks drug labels for truth.

The Federal Trade Commission checks advertising to see that it is not false or misleading, and the National Institutes of Health supervise the production of serums and vaccines.

—By ERNEST SEEGER



DR. HARVEY WILEY, father of the Food and Drugs Act adopted in 1906